

DATE DISTR. 8 December 1948

NO. OF PAGES 18

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

DATE OF INFO.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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## 6. ASOV (47°06'N, 39°25'E)

Coal mine:

One shaft in operation

## 7. BYALISTOK (53°08'N, 23°10'E), Poland

Kozhnevad No. 3:

A leather refining shop.

Employment about 30 workers.

## 8. BODAYBO (57°50'N, 114°10'E)

Gold mines:

Employ approximately 2,000 workers.

One shaft located about 45 km east of town produces 1½-10 kg gold daily; employs about 200 workers.

## 9. BIRSK (55°25'N, 55°31'E)

Soap factoryShoe factoryFish canning factoryAlcoholic beverage plant

No heavy industry in town.

## 10. BALAKOVO (52°03'N, 47°48'E)

Ammunition plant: no further information

## 11. BALKHASH (46°50'N, 75°00'E)

Balkhash Steel:

Manufactures radiators.

Employs approximately 2,000-3,000.

## 12. CHIBYU (63°34'N, 53°40'E)

Housing settlement:

Located on the shores of the Ukhta River.

Consists of several hundred wooden houses.

Built in 1941.

Oil fieldsRailway line:

Built in 1942 from Chibyu to Arkhangelsk.

Penal Colony No. 7 or "7 OLB":

Engaged in wood cutting.

Located three km from Chibyu.

OLB No. 22:

Located seven to 12 km from Chibyu in the direction of Ukhta.

In charge of new drillings on the oil fields.

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## 13. CHIMKENT (42°18'N, 69°36'E)

Lead smelting plant:

Converted into weapon factory during the war.  
Was heavily guarded.  
Employed several thousand convicts.

Cotton seed oil plant:

Uses coal for fuel; no further details.

## 14. CHEKALOV (51°48'N, 55°10'E)

a. Kopra-Fab:

Established with machinery from two plants evacuated from Gomel.  
Production of military boots.  
Employs approximately 2,000-2,500 workers.

b. Bakery:

Produces approximately 70 tons of bread in 24 hours.  
Employs approximately 300 workers.

During the war the distribution was as follows:

- 20 tons to military units
- 30 tons to civilian population
- 20 tons to industrial establishments including:

Locomotive depot

Factory No. 505: Located on Maxim Gorki Street

Factory No. 202

Factory No. 35

"1st of May" Knitting mill

## 15. DARNICA (50°25'N, 30°35'E)

A small town located on the shores of the Dneper River.

Railroad car repair shop:

Destroyed during the war.  
Was undergoing reconstruction when source left this region  
in September 1946.

Meat canning factory:

Employed about 500 to 600 workers, including PWs.

## 16. DZHALAL-ABAD (40°56'N, 73°00'E)

The town has a population of about 3,000, the majority of whom suffer from malaria.

a. Tractor repair factory:

Employs about 150 workers.

b. Prom-Kombinat:

Employs about 150 workers.  
Manufactures silk, cotton, and woolen hosiery, felt boots, and combs.  
Has about 30 hand-operated knitting machines.

c. GEZ (hydroelectric power plant):

Located two to three km from town.  
Under construction in 1944 but machinery to be installed was not  
on hand as of early 1945.

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17. DZHAMBUL (42°50'N, 71°23'E)

Alcohol plant:

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Produces 5,000 liters of 96 percent alcohol daily from molasses received from the sugar refinery listed below and from another sugar refinery not known to source.  
Equipped with a small hydroelectric power plant and modern equipment.

Sugar refinery:

Located  $\frac{1}{2}$  km from above-mentioned alcohol plant.  
Also equipped with a small hydroelectric power plant and modern equipment.

18. DZERZHINSK (53°42'N, 27°10'E)

Krasny Stampovchik:

A factory located next to the railroad station.  
Employs about 400 workers.  
Production of door knobs, locks, hinges, rakes, steel combs.  
Except for modern drilling machines, all equipment is old.  
Average production of window hinges was 125 kg per man in an 8-hour shift; one man could turn out about eight to ten door locks in an 8-hour shift.

19. BERGANA (40°22'N, 71°48'E)

25X1C

From-Kombinat:

Approximately 40 employees.  
Manufactures fur coats, shoes, and other clothing.

Gidravlik (Hydraulic) Factory No.15:

About to be completed in 1946, at which time there were about 1,000 employees.  
Produces oil from cotton seeds.  
Located about one kilometer from a textile plant in the direction of the city. (No further data on textile plant.)

20. BRUNZE (42°45'N, 74°40'E)

25X1C

Power plant:

Under construction along a channel in the outskirts of the city by a crew of about 2,000 working in three shifts daily.  
Equipped with one American turbine; another was being erected.

21. GAM (62°07'N, 49°41'E)

25X1C

"Spets-Zheshart-Stroi":(sic)

A factory completed in 1944 and located nine km from the GAM railroad station.  
Produces plywood veneer for aviation purposes.  
Approximately 2,000 employees.

25X1A

Comment: Possibly identical with the factory mentioned in para. 73.)

22. YAGORSKIN (57°22'N, 61°52'E approximate)

This town is located 15 km from Pokrovskoye, 120 km from Sverdlovsk in the direction of Nizhni Tagil.

Tank and airplane repair factory:

Established in 1943.  
Employed approximately 2,000 workers.

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23. KANASH (55°31'N, 47°31'E)

Railroad car repair factory:

Approximately 500-600 employees.

24. KARA-BALTY (42°50'N, 73°20'E approximate)

Population of from 12,000 to 13,000

Sugar refineryAlcoholic beverage plant

25. KERMINE (40°08'N, 65°11'E)

Cotton cleansing plant No. 76:Completely destroyed by fire in 1942 but rebuilt the same year.  
Employed about 500 Russian workers and 300-400 PWs.

26. KISELEVSK (54°00'N, 86°42'E)

25X1C

Coal mines:A total of six or seven, all producing good quality anthracite.  
Shafts No. 1 and No. 2 are the largest and are over 200 meters deep.  
Shaft No. 3 is 120 meters deep and has only one opening, used for both entrance and exit. About 300 workers employed in this shaft, working in three shifts daily; six groups of 15-16 men each work underground extracting coal. Each group produces about 20 tons of coal in an 8-hour shift. The other 200 men work on the ground. Director of shaft No. 3 is Bobnikov.

27. KOKAND (40°32'N, 70°58'E)

25X1C

Population approximately 50,000. The town has no water system and no electric power plant. Electricity is furnished from an outside source.  
(See [redacted])

25X1A

a. Cotton seed oil factoryb. Cotton cleansing plant No. 1 and No. 2c. Uzbek Vino Alcoholic beverage factory:

About 500 employees.

d. Sugar refinery:

Built in 1941-1942.

e. Fertilizer mixing plant (Fuko-Smeshivatelny Zavod):

Approximately 500 x 1,500 meters in size.

Each of the factories mentioned above had two or three trucks of its own.

f. Auto base:

Equipped with 45 Studebaker trucks varying in size from 2.5 to 3.6 tons, 20 ZIS No. 5 three-ton trucks, and 10-15 GAZ-A 1.5-ton trucks.

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28. KOKYANGAK (Unlocated, about 40 kilometers from Dzhalal-Abad)

Coal mines:

Twenty-five to twenty-eight shafts.

Well equipped with mechanical mining aids.

As of June 1946, each shaft produced an average of 200 tons anthracite in 24 hours.

29. KOMOROVA (Komorova) (Approximately 58°N, 34°E, midway between Moscow and Leningrad.)

Soft coal mines:

Opened for exploitation in 1939.

Fifteen shafts in operation.

Approximately 3,000 employees working in three 8-hour shifts.

About 200 men work in each shaft and they produce approximately 40 loads (500 kg each) in an 8-hour shift. ~~Comment:~~ No explanation given for the extremely low production figure.) 25X1A

30. KOZMODEMYANSKI (56°20'N, 56°35'E)

Located on the Volga River and has a population of approximately 10,000.

Wood processing establishment:

Most of the lumber is shipped to Astrakhan.

No other industries in the town.

31. KRASNOARMIRSK (approximately 51°06'N, 45°41'E)

Located on the Salingrad-Saratov railroad line, 60 km southeast of Saratov. This railroad line allegedly has all its railroad stations underground and camouflaged.

Karl Liebknecht textile factory.

32. KRASNOKAMSK (58°04'N, 55°46'E)

Has an estimated population of between 150,000 and 200,000.

Dunashov Kombinat:

Located one kilometer from the Zakam Tex power plant.

Frequently referred to by a number, which source is unable to recall.

Employs about 3,000 workers.

Manufactures paper, cellulose, and unknown types of explosives.

Godzhnek:

Coin mint and money printing factory.

Evacuated from Leningrad and Moscow during the war.

Employed approximately 2,000-3,000 workers.

Neft Kombinat:

Kerosene refinery.

Built during the war to process the fuel received from the fields around Krasnokamsk.

During the war, a large number of oil barges were taken from Baku to Krasnokamsk on the Kama River; the oil was stored in basins built along the river; the basins had no concrete lining and it seemed they were used only for emergency storage.

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## 33. KYRTA-YEL (54°30'E, 53°18'E)

Connected with Ukhta by a road which leads through an area of swamps. The road is 16 meters wide and is made of loose soil and sand. During March, April, and May the road is not passable because of floods; during the rest of the year it is in constant repair. The area is rich in natural gas.

a. Gas-Stroi:

At the end of 1941, had completed drilling nine to ten wells producing good quality natural gas which had a pressure of 60 atm. No other openings made at that time.  
Employed 800 workers; work was guarded by the NKVD (MVI).  
Some wells were drilled 1,000 meters deep but best results were obtained at about 750 meters.

b. Sazha Zavod:

Natural gas processing factory.  
Located nine km from Kyrtayel in the direction of Ukhta.  
Consists of 12 buildings, in each of which the same work is carried on; all buildings heated by natural gas.  
Erected in 1941; was in full production in 1943.  
Employed approximately 5,000 workers.  
Procedure: the gas is burned over fine sieves on which soot is formed; this soot is then pressed into bricks which are transported to another factory, where they are used for rubber production.  
Since the wells produced more gas than could be processed in the factory, 12-inch pipelines were laid down to take the gas to Ukhta.

## 34. KUVASAI (Unlocated, allegedly 40 km north of Fergana)

Cement factory:

Under the management of Goncharov.

25X1A 35. LANGAR-STROI (Unlocated, about 18 kilometers from Zera Boules, 39°55'E, 65°49'E, in the direction of Khatarchi)

Wolfram mines:

Number of workers unknown.  
Average production five kilograms per person per day.  
Employed Korean specialists who were well paid and enjoyed special privileges.

Wolfram concentration plantSugar refineryCotton cleansing plant

## 36. MAKHAILOKA (sic; Mikhailovski?) (Unlocated, a railroad stop 17 kilometers from Karaganda, 49°52'E, 73°05'E)

Vagon Remontny Zavod:

A factory evacuated from Kharkov during the war.  
Manufactures railroad tracks and other railroad accessories.  
Equipped with modern Russian-made equipment  
Employed approximately 4,000 workers.

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37. MAIKAYE ZOLERO (Unlocated, near Pavlodar, 52°20'N, 77°02'E)

Gold mine

Coal mine

38. MANKENT (42°24'N, 69°50'E)

Auto repair factory

Employed from 2,000-3,000 workers who worked in three shifts.  
 Located in the center of the town.  
 Also produces spare parts for tractors and cars.  
 Factory director is Talibayev, who came originally from Kazakhstan.

39. MARGELAN (40°27'N, 71°43'E)

During the war, the population of this city increased from 45,000 to about 70,000.

Numerous shoe manufacturing shops.

Silk weaving shops (artels)

Vertical textile mill:

Processes raw silk into finished yard goods.  
 Employed about 6,000 workers.

Gor-From Kombinate

Shoe and clothing plant

Pyatiletky:

Shoe manufacturing plant.

Krasny Otkryabr:

Shoe manufacturing plant

40. MAIKORSKY (59°01'N, 55°50'E)

a. Metallurgical factory (chugunno-liteiny zavod):

Built before the war and modernized in 1939-1940.  
 As of July 1941, about 2,000 workers were employed, 700-800 of whom worked on pig iron production.  
 Iron ore was transported in barges from unknown mines to Pozhva, from which point it was sent to the factory by a small-gauge railroad; an average of 20 carloads (30 tons each) was received daily by the factory.  
 In a 24-hour period the factory consumed an average of 1,000-1,200 cubic meters of charcoal, which was produced near the factory site by about 100 workers having at their disposal 120 ovens and four mechanical saws.  
 Pig iron produced in the factory was shipped to a tank factory in Molotov.

41. MINSK (53°54'N, 27°32'E)

25X1C

Molotov Radio Factory:

Located on Kemerovskaya Street.

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## 42. MINUSINSK (53°43' N, 91°42' E)

Has a population of about 1,000.

Metal foundry:

Manufactures stove plates from scrap metal.

About 40-50 employees.

Coke is used for fuel if available; otherwise coal is used.

## 43. MINOR (Unlocated in the Saratov region)

Gold mines

## 44. NIZHNI TAGIL (57°50' N, 59°55' E)

a. Factory No. 50:

Located in the Vagonka suburb.

Manufactured a sort of mushroom-shaped projectile about 80 cm long and 20 cm in diameter; it had a propeller-shaped stabilizer at one end and a globular head at the other; thus:

Approximately 2,000 employees.

25X1C

b. Factory No. 183:

Located four km from Vagonka.

Department No. 53 employed about 2,000 workers and produced tank parts; the department was equipped with an electric oven to dry the sand used in the foundry; the oven was about nine meters long and could be loaded three times in a 10-hour working period.

c. Fire-brick factory:

A factory located near the Smichki railroad station, two kilometers from Nizhni Tagil proper in the direction of Molotov.

Employed approximately 5,000 workers.

Produced chamotte fire-bricks.

## 45. NIZHNI SHERDSK (Unlocated, 20 kilometers from Sverdlovsk)

A new factory settlement, occupying an area of 12 x 15 kilometers, built in a heavily wooded area in 1942-1943.

Kiev Zavod:

Transferred from Kiev during the war.

Employed 10,000 workers.

Repaired tanks and airplanes.

## 46. NOVOSIBIRSK (55°10' N, 82°59' E)

25X1A

a. Factory No. 617:

Located on Krasny Prospekt Ulitsa.

Produces electric light bulbs, X-ray lamps, an unknown type of gas, explosives for all types of small ammunition, and other products unknown to source because of the extreme secrecy.

This factory is known as the best of its kind in Russia.

Was transferred from Leningrad in 1947 with all machinery and workers; after the Germans left Leningrad, a new factory of the same type was erected there; however, the Novosibirsk factory will remain.

Approximately 4,000-5,000 employees.

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**CONFIDENTIAL****b. Factory No. 69:**

Located on Krasny Prospekt Ulitsa, near the main railroad station.  
Manufactures bullets of various calibers.  
Employs about 1,500 workers.  
In 1942, the factory manager (unidentified) was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment because the factory did not fulfill its production quota.

**c. Chemical Factory No. (?)**

25X1C

Located on Fabrichnaya Ulitsa.  
Large chemical factory, with over 100 departments, evacuated from Leningrad.  
Before the war was a beer brewery.  
Occupies an area of four by four km.  
Four thousand to five thousand employees.  
Produced explosives, colophony, "vitanol", and methyl alcohol.  
Finished products were sent to the aviation works at Chkalov and the semi-finished products to other factories.  
Director Shabatov was recalled to Leningrad in 1944, allegedly to build a similar factory there; his successor was Narov, a Russian Jew from Kiev.

**47. NUSCHIMSKI (Unlocated, about 40 km from Syktyvkar; may be Nyuvchin, 61°23'N, 50°40'E)****Nushchinski Iron Foundry:**

An old iron-smelting factory.  
Located on the banks of a river which is navigable only two months of the year, during which time production is transported away as well as new raw material brought in to the factory for the whole year.  
Employs from 2,000-3,000 workers.

**48. ODKRITA (Unlocated, in the Yakutsk ASSR area, west of Yakutsk)****Electric power plant:**

Uses wood for fuel; wood is supplied by the surrounding forest and is cut to serviceable size with a mechanical saw.

**Gold mines:**

Located near the village.  
Employ about 1,200 men; their only tool is the pick and shovel.  
Ore is brought to the surface by a mechanical conveyor belt and is washed on the premises.

**49. PAVLODAR (52°16'N, 76°57'E)**

25X1C

**Oktyabr Zavod:**

An iron foundry, construction of which was begun in 1944.  
Is allegedly a training school for the Komsomol youth.  
Has its own power plant and also furnishes electricity to the town of Pavlodar.  
In 1945 a railroad was laid from this plant to the railroad station in Pavlodar.

No other industrial establishments.

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50. POLOVINKA (58°57'N, 57°35'E)

Coal mines:

About 12 are located in Polovinka and vicinity.  
 All are either situated along the main railway lines or have special side lines connecting them with the main lines.  
 Two shafts, 500-800 meters deep.  
 In each shaft, seven brigades of 40-50 workers worked on three 7-hour shifts, making a total of 1,700-2,000 employees.  
 Average production was 12 tons of coal per man per shift.  
 Equipment was fully mechanized.  
 Source remembers the names of the following:

Pit No. 2:

The largest and mechanically best equipped.  
 Has seven working levels.  
 Production in 24 hours is about 4,000 tons.

Pit No. 4Pit No. 11Pit No. 13Pit No. 21:

Located about 500 meters from the railway line, to which the coal is transported by trucks.  
 Five hundred workers are employed in this pit; they work three shifts a day.  
 Production amounts to 150 tons of coal during each shift.

Pit "Stalina":

Almost as large as Pit No. 2, but mechanically not as well equipped.  
 Production is 3,500 tons in 24 hours.  
 Connected with the main railway by a side line.

Pit "Gor-Top"

51. PROKOPIYENSK (53°52'N, 86°46'E)

This town is the center of a coal mining region.

a. Lamochky Zavod:

Located about one kilometer from the town and connected with it by a tramway line.  
 Formerly produced lamps for miners but during the war was converted to the production of projectiles as shown in the diagram under Nizhni Tazil. Factory No. 56 (see para. 44a).  
 The projectiles were about 50 cm in length and had a sliding propeller to stabilize their flight.  
 Source believes that the factory was also referred to as Factory No. 61, but he is not sure of the number.  
 Thirty crates of projectiles (50 in each crate) were produced in an 8-hour shift.  
 Employed about 1,500 workers on three 8-hour shifts.  
 Projectiles were filled with explosives at a plant in Omsk and were used in anti-tank warfare in a bazooka-like weapon approximately one meter in length.  
 Machinery used in the factory and the key personnel, including the chief engineer (unidentified), came from Kharkov.  
 Electric power was supplied by an outside source.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b. Auto repair base:

Converted during the war to the production of screws and other parts for the same type of projectile.  
 Located near Kamposhky Zavod.  
 Employed about 800 workers.  
 Chief engineer (unidentified) came originally from Finland.

52. SYKTYVKAR (62°40'N, 50°50'E)Headquarters of Trust Kom-les:

In charge of forest exploitation in the area.  
 Employed about 200 office workers.

Large saw mill:

Located 2 km south of the city.

No other industrial establishments in this region.

53. SAMARKAND (39°40'N, 67°00'E)a. Pharmaceutical supply house:

Base of pharmaceutical supplies for the oblast.

b. Large hospital:

For tubercular patients.

c. Hand-weaving shopsd. Canning factory:

Employs from 2,000-3,000 workers.

e. Flour mill:

Very old, water-operated.  
 Produces approximately 30 tons of flour a day.

f. Serpi Molot Zavod:

Manufactures railroad cars.  
 Located 3 km from the Samarkand railroad station in the direction of new Samarkand.  
 Covers an area of about 500 x 800 meters.

g. Cotton mill:

Located near Serp i Molot Zavod.

25X1A h. Krasny Evictatel

Before the war was an agricultural machinery repair shop and was called Kolchoznika Zavod.  
 Was modernized during the war and equipped with American machinery for the production of pistons, piston rings, and cylinders for tractors; also a foundry was built.  
 Employed about 2,000 workers, 200 of them working in the foundry department.  
 Electricity was provided by an outside source in the town.

i. Tea-packing plant:

Employed about 500 workers.  
 Processed 600 tons of tea monthly.

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**CONFIDENTIAL****j. Kuibysheva Kombinat:**

Also called Zavod Usbak Vine.

Located on Pondsikhovskaya Ulitsa.

During the war was evacuated from Odessa, where it was known under the name of Farrol Vin (sic); after the war some members of the management were returned to Odessa, but the factory remained.

From 250-300 workers were employed producing wines, argolic acid, and lubricants from wines.

Process was as follows: the grapes were first pressed three times by hydraulic presses; the juice was then fermented for wine production and the sediments from that used in brandy production. The pressed cakes containing the vines, skins, and seeds of the grapes were buried in the soil for a 3-month period and allowed to ferment into a starchy substance, which was then put into a boiler, diluted with water, sealed hermetically, and distilled. One boiler full of this substance renders 12-13 buckets of distilled alcohol called "Tamogul" (sic). The first buckets contain 45 percent alcohol, decreasing gradually so that the last bucket contains only 6 percent alcohol. The brown residue in the boiler was then transformed into argolic acid by adding lime. The substance was then cooled and allowed to settle for two days, after which the liquid was drawn off, leaving a reddish jelly which was dried in the sun. The dried substance was subsequently cleaned in the factory and then sent to other factories for the production of ammunition. The remaining substance was processed into a lubricant by adding an unidentified material obtained from outside the factory.

56. SARATOV (51°30'N, 45°55'E) Population about 600,000.

**a. Railroad bridge:**

Located about 3 km south of Saratov near the Engels Meat Combine. Source claims it is the only one crossing the Volga River between Engels and Saratov.

Is painted yellow and is from four to five km in length.

During the war, was crossed by freight trains every three minutes; neither pedestrian nor other traffic was permitted on the bridge.

**b. Factory No. 112:**

Also known as Sharikov Zavod (sic: Sharikopodshipnik?).

Employed about 8,000 workers, including some German PWs.

Manufactured ball bearings.

**c. Automobile factory:****d. Meat canning plant:**

57. SEROV (59°40'N, 60°40'E) 25X1C

**Metallurgical factory:**

One of its departments manufactured airplane cylinders, approximately 10-15 cm in diameter and 30-35 cm in length, at the rate of 700 in a 24-hour period. The process was to treat iron blocks weighing 35 kilograms at 2000° centigrade in ovens large enough to hold 100 blocks at a time; then the iron was pressed into cylinders, the walls of which were about two cm thick.

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## 58. SHAKHTINSKI (57°45'N, 61°18'E)

A factory settlement with a population of 7,000-8,000.

Factory:

Manufactures steel plates for tanks.  
 Employs about 1,000 workers.  
 Has its own hydroelectric power plant.  
 Raw material came from Alpayevsk, which is 30 km away, and  
 the finished steel plates were delivered there.

## 59. SKOPIN (53°51'N, 39°36'E)

Coal mine:

One shaft in operation, producing 180 carloads (45 tons each)  
 in a 24-hour period.

## 60. STAINOHA (53°50'N, 60°44'E)

a. MTS:

Located near the railroad station.  
 In 1942 employed 250 men.  
 Assembled airplanes received in crates from the US.  
 Had 65 trucks at its disposal.

b. Peresvini Punkt:

Export point, also referred to as Perpunkt.  
 Located about 400 meters from the railroad station opposite  
 the railroad tracks from the MTS.  
 Manufactures wooden crates.  
 Employs about 200 workers.

c. Grain elevator:

Located next to the railroad station.  
 Had its own power plant, consisting of three Diesel generators.  
 Twenty-two storage bins, each with a capacity of 5,000 tons.  
 Employed about 400 workers.

d. Grain elevator:

Located about 10 kilometers from the railroad station in  
 the direction of Petropavlovsk.  
 Thirty-five storage bins.  
 Employed about 400 workers.

e. Cereal factory:

Adjoining the grain elevator located next to the railroad  
 station.  
 Was able to process from 22-25 tons of cereal in a 24-hour  
 period.

f. Railroad depot:

Employed 150 workers.  
 Has six doors.

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## 61. STALINABAD (38°45'N, 39°50'E)

Has a population of about 100,000.

- a. Medical institute
- b. Shoe factory
- c. Clothing factory
- d. Canning factory
- e. Textile Kombinat w/n Dzerzhinski:

Built in 1942-43.  
Manufactures cotton goods.

f. Shelkomotai:

Silk factory.  
Employs about 1,000 workers.  
Source worked in the sorting department for two years; states that 25 workers were employed there and that each worker processed 9-10 kilograms raw silk in an 8-hour shift.  
Source states that the boiled and stripped silk cocoons were sent to an adjoining plant called Grin Zavod.

## 62. SVERDLOVSK (56°50'N, 60°40'E)

25X1C

NRVD (MVD) prison:

Located at Pervomaiskaya Ulitsa No. 2.  
Has several thousand prisoners who work mostly on rebuilding the town and in the Uralmash Zavod.  
As of 1941, Major Popov was prison director.

NRVD (MVD) school for firemen:

Located at Pervomaiskaya Ulitsa No. 5.

## 63. TOMSK (56°30'N, 85°00'E)

25X1A

Has a population of about 50,000.

Medical schoolCommercial academyElectric motor factory:

Manufactures small four to five HP motors.  
Employs approximately 500 workers.

## 64. TYUMEN (57°11'N, 65°00'E)

Has a population of about 35,000.

Mekhanik:

An agricultural machine factory.  
Occupies an area of 200 x 150 meters.

Chemical Plant No. 762:

Located on Pervomaiskaya Street, about 400 meters from the railroad station.  
A railroad track leads from the station into the factory.  
Occupies an area of 150 x 150 meters.  
Production is not known.  
PW labor is used.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~65. TURKESTAN (43°16'N, 68°17'E)

Has a population of 2,000-3,000. Is connected with Achisai (43°24'N, 68°54'E) by a small railway line about 75 km long which goes uphill all the way to Achisai.

Khlopak i Maslo Zavod:

A cotton seed oil and medicine factory.  
Located near the main railroad station.  
Employs about 6,000 workers.  
At the end of 1944, it was in operation 24 hours a day.

66. UKHTA (63°34'N, 53°42'E)

25X1C

- a. Peat mines
- b. Petroleum fields
- c. Vtoroi Nefto Promysel:

An organization in charge of oil drillings in the region.  
Located about 170 km from Ukhta in the direction of Pechora.  
Headquarters not known.  
Source states there were several groups looking for oil and drilling new wells; the wells were drilled three to six km apart and it took two to four months to open a new well. As soon as the wells were opened, they were given a number; source recalls Nos. 72, 84, 21, and 66. Source worked with a task force which drilled only down to 300 meters; they had good machinery at their disposal and used Diesel engines. Some groups had equipment enabling them to drill to a depth of a little over 400 meters, as was done in well No. 84. If greater depth was required, another special task force took over. In many cases the wells were drilled in the woods in bad hard soil. The oil was of a different quality at each place.

67. VORONEZH (51°32'N, 39°08'E)

Has a population of approximately 300,000.

Auto repair factory:

Employs 5,000-6,000 workers.

Kordno factory:

Equipped with 40,000 spindles and 400 modern looms.

Spinning mill:

Located in Fridako, a suburb of Voronezh.  
Is equipped with 2,000 spindles and modern machinery.

68. YAKUTSK (62°00'N, 129°40'E)

- a. Saw mill: Modern
- b. Shoe factory
- c. Glass factory:

Under construction in 1944.

- d. Power plant:

Located near the Lena River, between the shoe factory and the saw mill.  
Uses coal for fuel.

Coal was brought in on the Lena River in the summer; the population helped to unload the 500 or so barges.

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a. Rybsnab:

An organization in charge of fish distribution in the oblast.

No other important industries in Yakutsk.

## 69. YANGI-YUL (41°05'N, 69°00'E)

25X1C

a. Coal mines:

Located 45 km from Yangi-Yul.

Employ 13,000-15,000 workers.

Mines and workers' settlement are called Angren-Ugol.

b. District Industrial Combine:

A factory located on Samarkandskaya Street.

Approximately 1,500 workers.

Manufactures fats.

c. Sugar refinery:

Located on Samarkandskaya Street

Approximately 1,500 workers.

d. Canning factory:

Located on Samarkandskaya Street.

Approximately 800 workers.

e. Cotton Cleansing Plantf. Cotton Seed Oil Plant

25X1A

g. Two brick kilnsh. Artificial rubber factory:

Built during the war.

Located between the cotton cleansing plant and the sugar refinery.

i. Railroad station:

Often referred to as Kaufmanskaya.

## 70. INNAKHOVAN (60°15'N, 137°42'E)

Connected with Yakutsk by the Lena, Aldan, Allakh-Yun, and Igarka Rivers.

Gold mines:

Exploited by the most primitive methods.

In an 8-hour day, the yield is from 300 to 2,000 grams of pure gold.

## 71. YUR (Unlocated, east of Yakutsk)

Gold mines:

Employ about 1,000 workers.

Use pick and shovel method.

Ore is brought to the surface in containers by means of a hand-operated continuous chain.

## 72. ZAKAMSK (Unlocated, about 20 km from Krasnokamsk, 58°04'N, 55°46'E)

This is a new industrial center built in a heavily wooded area during the war.

Zakam Taz:

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capacity; in 1943 only two turbines were in operation; the other three, which came from an evacuated power plant in the Donbas region, were about to be installed at the end of 1943. About 400 workers were employed. Received 10-14 carloads (60 tons each) of coal daily by railroad from Kizel. When power failed, a power plant in Chelyabinsk was able to replace it.

## 73. ZHESHERT (62°03'N, 49°37'E)

Veneer factory:

Built in 1944.  
About 300 x 900 meters in size.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment: Possibly identical with the factory mentioned in para. 21.)

## 74. ZHERANOVSKY RUJNIK, also spelled Zyranovski Rudnik (Unlocated)

This is a mining region, opened in 1931-32, and located in the Alapayevsk Oblast, approximately five to ten km from Alapayevsk (57°30'N, 61°57'E). New prospecting is carried on continually, partly by primitive hit-and-miss methods and partly by geologists who use scientific methods.

Iron-ore shafts:

One source reports that from 1941 to 1944 there were eight shafts in operation; in 1944 shafts No. 1 and No. 6 were closed; shaft No. 2 was the largest and best equipped and produced the best quality iron ore (90%); a total of about 5,000 workers, including 1,100 Poles, were employed.

Another source states that in 1945-1946 there were three shafts in operation:

Shafts were about 400 meters in depth.  
Fifteen hundred employees worked on three 8-hour shifts daily.  
Average yield per shaft per day was from 800 to 1,400 tons.  
Average production per miner per shift was two tons.  
Ore was transported to the metal works in Alapayevsk.

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